THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

☞ Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany. ☜

MR. CHAMBERS' SPEECH.

Extracts from Mr. Chambers'

Speech on the Bill making Appropriations for the Naval Service, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 16th of March.

Great as has been our growth in population and power, as a nation, (and, as such, it is unprecedented in the history of nations,) yet it is exceeded by our increase in commercial prosperity.

After the adoption of the federal constitution, in 1790, our population was 3,929,328; at this time probably about 13,000,000; being not quite fourfold. The whole imports of the country in 1790 were but $23,000,000; whilst for 1835, according to returns and estimates of the Treasury Department, they are $151,030,368, being nearly sevenfold. The exports for the year 1790, were 20,205,156 dollars; for 1835, the exports reported are 118,955,235 dollars, being nearly sixfold.

A trade of such magnitude, with its innumerable ships belonging to our citizens, and having connexions and involving interests of value, beyond all calculation and estimate, is entitled to the protecting care of the Government; and that protection is to be found in a naval armament that will pervade every sea, and occasionally show itself on foreign stations, and in the ports of our friends and commercial rivals. A few national vessels visiting foreign seas and ports, will do more for the protection of our commerce and seamen, and elevate our national character, and power in the estimation of a foreign community every where, "than ministers or charges" at every foreign Government, great or small, and commercial agents at every port. Foreign Governments will be more conversant with us through our ministers or commercial agents, but the trading community, which our citizens engaged in commerce and navigation will always be, will generally look to high seas, will know and respect us chiefly by knowing that we have national ships afloat capable of protecting our trade, and that will protect it, and our seafaring citizens, against depredations or capture. It is this extended commerce which we now enjoy that, constitutes a great source of national wealth in creating it for individuals. It is that which continually adds to, and gives employment to American capital, skill, labor, and enterprise; finds a market for and transports to it, our agricultural products; and brings to us, in return, articles of use and enjoyment from other climates and markets. It is the same navigating interest, along with our coasting trade, that forms the great nursery for American seamen; and it is this extended and increasing commerce, that has filled our national treasury with revenue, more than necessary to discharge a war debt, and provide for the reasonable expenditures of the Government, without being felt by the people.

* * * *

A navy is the safest, the cheapest, and most efficient means of national defence in war, whenever it shall be our misfortune to be involved in it. It is a calamity which hath happened to us, and may again happen into us, though we should strive to avoid it. The wrongs to which this nation is, and will be exposed from foreign nations, are maritime wrongs; and they must be prevented and repelled by a maritime force. To the United States, this description of force is essential—it is indispensable; inasmuch as our enemies, if they attempt to assail us, or invade our territories, must approach us by the ocean. Without a navy of proportioned numbers and strength, we run the risk of having our ships captured, our commerce annihilated, our harbors blockaded, and our cities pillaged.

With a naval armament, our enemy may be kept and discomfited on the ocean, before he reaches our shores; the war may be transferred to his territory; and his own commerce and shipping will be subjected to capture, or so much exposed, as to compel him to withdraw his naval force from our coast for their protection. A naval force so disposed for the protection of our commerce, or the efficient in the defences of the country against a foreign enemy.

* * * *

This time is, in every respect, favorable for putting ourselves in a condition to prevent, and repel wrongs. We have an abundant treasury; are free from national debt and from foreign invasion, having a large annual surplus in the treasury beyond the reasonable and necessary expenditures of the Government. Let a portion of it be applied to improve and extend the navy, so as to adapt it to our increased population, resources, and extended commerce; and let Congress also provide for the completion and armament of those important fortifications necessary to the protection of our great harbors, and which may be a rendezvous, shelter, and protection for the navy. As connected with the extension and protection of our naval power, is the completion of those fortifications that were commenced years since, on which money has been expended, and which were deemed of primary importance. Beyond this class of fortifications, the repair of others, and the completion of defences for the public works constructed, I am not disposed to go; and cannot consent to support or vote for the batch of new fortifications, for which appropriations have been reported in a bill by the Committee on Military Affairs, amounting to $2,503,800 to begin with. A better, cheaper, and more efficient defence for the country than these fortifications, will be found in the increase of our naval armament which has many advantages over permanent coast fortifications, requiring an amount of money to construct and repair, as much as many of them, that will not be approved of, or tolerated by the people.

The navy in commission should be increased. What is now in commission is well adequate; and I am inclined to think that the extension recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, of two frigates and three sloops of war is not enough. Let them visit foreign seas and ports more frequently in squadrons, by which our naval power may be displayed, and our officers will have the opportunity of acquiring experience in the command of squadrons.

* * * *

The appropriation of public money by the legislation of Congress, under the constitution, must be for national objects, not to subserve the particular districts, or sections of the country, where they are to be expended, for the benefit of the nation and general welfare. The scheme of situations for navy yards, fortifications, &c. should be such as were most advantageous, from a regard to the interests of the whole people; national considerations alone should influence the selection of the situations, and all expenditures in relation to them. It is unsound and unjust to consider these appropriations and expenditures, only as a mode of distributing the public money through the country; the places ought to be selected for their advantage of situation, in reference to trade, or their peculiar national formation. The works constructed at such places by the Government are not, as we well know, for the district where located, but the nation. The navy yards, and other public works connected with the defence of our maritime frontier, constructed at Portsmouth or elsewhere, are not to be considered as erected for such places. They are not to be charged, as made for the convenience of the member in whose district they are located, but for the whole country; for the people of my district and every other district represented on this floor. They are made as means, and are for national defence and security, which they promote and protect the commerce of the nation, the construction of such works, and the expenditures therefor, are for the advantage of the people of the South and West as well as those of the East and North.

In our legislation for such purposes, sectional feelings and jealousies ought to be discarded; and when a work presented is of legitimate one, and of national advantage, though it be at the extremity of these United States, it is not for us, who represent and legislate for the whole United States, to oppose it, or fold our arms and decline moving or acting in it, until an appropriation of some character, shall be made for that part of the country which we severally more immediately represent, as our residence and election district.

The district which I have the honor to represent is an interior one, between the Atlantic and the waters and valleys of the West; there has been no expenditure by this Government of public money in it or near it; and though such an expenditure would be very convenient and advantageous to my constituents, yet I am not, I think, justifiable in withholding public money for the public service requiring it, until I can stipulate for an expenditure, for some purpose to be devoted in my district. Standing on neutral ground between the East and West, I would advise the Representatives on this floor from the Atlantic coast, where public works for defence may be made, to abstain from all strife amongst themselves to obtain the appropriations for their respective districts; and let us have their opinion, and their aid, in a judicious selection of those public works for national advantage, as well as to prevent all extravagant or unnecessary expenditure. The expenditure of the public money in their districts, or the vicinity is but a small affair, a temporary advantage that will soon cease to be felt or remembered; while the public work is to be a permanent one, and a monument of the enlightened judgment and disinterested legislation of Congress, or of its sectional and contracted policy.

I would say to the Representatives of the East and North, that justice must be done to rights and wants of the West In that region are objects of national interest, that are entitled not only to the attention of this House, but to a liberal provision for their execution. If it be not extended to them shortly, the time is not far distant, when the interest of legislation of this House will be in the hands of the West. The valley of the Mississippi can and will take care of itself; and I am prepared to do for it now, in advance, all that in justice and liberality her great interests require. We must provide suitable fortifications on our great western frontier, not only as a protection and security to our settlements against Indian aggression, but for the purpose of maintaining our authority and control, over those numerous tribes of Indians that are located on that frontier. Provision must also be made for suitable lake harbors—not to subserve any particular district, but where the public interests and service will be promoted.

But if there be one object greater than another, one which may be called of national interest, it is the Ohio river; if not the highway of nations, it is that of many sovereign States. It is estimated, in the report received from the Register's Department, that the amount of heavy merchandise received and transhipped at Pittsburg, the head of the river, amounts to *half a million of tons annually and is progressively increasing.* On this great national highway there now float upwards of two hundred steamboats, many of which measure upwards of four hundred tons, and few below one hundred tons; and, in addition to these, there are also employed several hundred flat and keel boats.* I am willing and desirous of immediately making an appropriation for that river, not merely to take out snags, or to obtain a report of the length, breadth, and depth of its shoals, or the velocity of the current, but *to make it permanently navigable at all seasons,* to meet the wants of a commerce and increasing trade, though millions of dollars may be required for its completion.

* * * *

If, Mr. Chairman, the amount of appropriations and expenditures should be made in the several States according to extent of territory, federal population, trade, or revenue, Pennsylvania might with more reason complain of the inequality of distribution, and say that she was made tributary, not only to the North and East, but also to the South. In the bill containing appropriations for about $5,000,000, including $600,000 for navy yards, there is appropriated, specifically, $11,750 for the navy yard at Philadelphia, which is the only appropriation required to be expended in Pennsylvania.

The only national fort within her borders or that guard in any degree the approach of an enemy to her great and flourishing capital, are without repair, in a great measure in ruins, and incapable of any defence or protection. I anticipate that, for the construction and completion of these forts, reasonable appropriations will be made by the present Congress, as due to the great interests, trade, and exposed situation of Philadelphia; the importance and necessity of which no one will, I apprehend, question.

Little has been done for Pennsylvania, in expenditures within her borders, by the General Government; of this we do not complain but of the positive wrongs that have been done her under this administration, for which she did so much to place and sustain in power. The great interests of her citizens, which she cherished as the life blood of her system, have been drained to her unmoaning by the policy and legislation of Congress. Her manufacturing capital and industry, which for a long time, she had fostered with a parent's care and vigilance, are now languishing under the blighting influence of the war, that has successfully been waged in this House, upon her enterprising population, who had embarked their fortunes in manufacturing establishments, gave them employment to American skill, labor, and capital, under a faith and confidence, reposed in the legislation of Congress, which promised a permanent protection; and they have been withdrawn from American citizens, for the benefit of the workshops of Europe, and their ill-paid and ill-fed laborers.

The money-red institution, which was local in her capital city as the great fiscal agent of this Government, and which had furnished to the citizens of Pennsylvania and the United States a currency and facilities of money exchange better than were enjoyed by any other people, was assailed with an unrelenting hand by the Government, not only to the hour of its dissolution; but even now, when Pennsylvania and her citizens have lost sight of her legislature powers as a sovereign State, has chosen to be the aristocracy against her own energies and prosperity, the high character of our army will have fled; what will remain behind be worth our care or preservation, and we may prepare to lead the knell of the departed glory of the American navy.

When such becomes our national degradation, there will be left to the party of our republican institutions for our regard and support, I hope and trust that such a state of things will be averted, and that a merciful Providence, who has so long preserved us as a nation, under our constitutional Government, against foreign enemies and internal dissentions will still overrule our destinies and control the actions of our rulers and people, that our Government and its institutions may not only be maintained by us in their original spirit, but transmitted entire and unimpaired to our successors; and that they may be assisted to carry out in reality those salutary reforms which, "in these days and generation," have been often promised but, as yet, not realized.

* The tolls received on the passage of the canal at Leavenville is evidence, to a certain extent, not only of the magnitude of the trade on the river, but of its increase; the tolls received in 1835 being $80,165—an increase of thirty per cent. on those of the preceding year, which were $61,848.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE.—The citizens of Greensburg, Pa. are about to hold a public meeting to adopt measures preparatory to the survey of the route of the contemplated rail road from the base of Laurel Hill, Westmoreland county, via Greensburg, to the city of Pittsburg.

EXCELLENT TOAST.—The Hon. John Tyler, at the public dinner recently given to himself and Mr. Senator Leigh, at Richmond, gave the following toast:

"*The Abolition of Slavery:* Let the work first begin in the two Houses of Congress."

There are no *slaves* in the country mentioned in the toast, the *party* entertained views The wink or the nod of their *masters*, is all sufficient for the accomplishment of the most dirty work.—*Maysville Eagle.*

A FIGURE.—One of the Boston police reporters, in describing a complaint in court who had been pretty essentially hung-d-up in a tobacco house, the *party* charged viewed The wink or the nod of their *masters*, is all as big as a four pence on it: he looked as if he had fallen head foremost into a boiled hucklebery pudding, and permitted its contents to dry on."

The two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Providence, R. I. occurs in June next, and the citizens are making preparations to celebrate the event. The Historical Society has requested Judge Pitman to deliver the address.

A package of $100,000, recently lost by an individual carrying it from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, and for which $10,000 reward has been offered, was safely found near Zanesville, and sent on to Cincinnati.

A company has been incorporated at the late session of the legislature, of Maryland to establish a line of Packets between Baltimore and New Orleans. The capital stock is $100,000. It is proposed, to place five ships on the line to New Orleans—one to start from each port on the 1st and fifteenth of every month—all of which ships will probably be built in Baltimore, where beautiful and fast sailing models have long distinguished the work of her Ship wrights. The Company is deemed preeminent by one of much more importance, both to Baltimore, and the country around, for establishing a line of Packets between that port and Liverpool.

LOVE, MURDER, (ALMOST) AND SUICIDE.—A Mr. Richard W. Brown, of Philadelphia, having been *rejected*, by a Mrs. Wade of Filbert street, was, it seems, so much endeavoring to procure a divorce from her husband, deliberately discharged the contents of a pistol into her breast, and immediately after shot himself. Hopes are entertained of the lady's recovery.

EXPENSIVE FREEDOM.—The discussion on Boston's revenging resolution—(that is, on the proposition to draw black lines around an entry on the Journal of the Senate, and write *expunge* across it)—costs the United States more than *four hundred dollars per day.—Torch Light.*

VICKENBURG.—A Vicksburg paper states, that there is not a solitary professional gambler, nor a gambling establishment of any description, in that town. The Lynch law, however arbitrary, has been productive of some good.

The New York Journal of Commerce says—"Incredible as it may appear, we have now *in this city* more foreigners than we have had in any one year for many years past. The wink or the nod of their *masters*, is all sufficient for the accomplishment of the most dirty work.—*Maysville Eagle.*

A FIGURE.—One of the Boston police reporters, in describing a complaint in court who had been pretty essentially hung-d-up in a tobacco house, the *party* charged viewed

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this application of a portion on behalf of Rail Roads, and with the distribution of the surplus proceeds from the sale of public lands among the several States, the immense aggregate surplus now in the Treasury, and which is deemed a *positive injury* in its actual position, would be disposed of wisely and well. Let these two great measures be carried out, and the money market throughout the country will immediately loose its tension and be at ease.

We may add that the general impression at Washington now is, that Mr. Grundy's bill will eventually meet the approbation of each branch of the National Legislature, and become a law.—*Balt Pat.*

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Latest from Europe.—By the packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Wiederholt, from Havre, and the Orbmulgee, Capt. Leavitts, from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received dates, by the former to the 4th, and the latter to the 3d of March.

ENGLAND.—Parliament is with a recommendation of the King of England, the Irish Orange Associations have been dissolved.

A debate on Spanish affairs took place in the House of Commons, February 29th, in which the ministry spoke decidedly in favor of the interference of England for the purpose of securing the prosperity of Spain.

The Marchioness Wellesley continues seriously indisposed. The Lady-ship's mother is at present in England, having come from America to have an operation performed on one of her eyes, which has been done with the greatest skill and success, by Mr. Alexander.

The statement that the army was to be reduced 10,000 men turns out to have been "too premature."

PARIS.—Mr. Wilkins, our Minister to Russia, had arrived at Paris in good health.

A private letter from Petersburgh stated that they were expecting there in great suspense for the King of England's return to the opening of Parliament, when they hoped to be able to judge in what manner the Russian affairs were to be arranged

Commercial transactions were suspended in consequence of the uncertainty—the warehouses were becoming encumbered with goods, and money growing scarce.

Fate of a Revolutionary Soldier.

The truth of the following statement is vouched for by the editor of the Keesville, Essex county, Argus. No man in his senses would venture to make such a charge at random. It ought to be generally known:

"It is urged by the ministerial party, that Gen. Harrison's fitness for the Presidency, that he is "poor," and obliged to do the duties of county clerk for a livelihood."

Ex-President Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were also "poor," and held office after the expiration of his presidential term, performed the duties of Justice of the Peace. Gen. Jackson though a "poor" blue blooded aristocrat, and a Marshal of Virginia, where by speculating and buying up soldiers' land at a fortune. Hence his unfriendliness to "poor" men and his public declaration, that will prevent doing business on borrowed capital ought to break." Mr. Van Buren, though a "poor" boy, and for a time was doomed to serve in the capacity of an ostler, yet through the beneficence of a wealthy member of the law, (whom he repaid with ingratitude,) was educated and fitted for that station. And in this capacity he ENGAGED AND OFFICIATED FOR A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, A TRACT OF LAND COVERING THE NOW FLOURISHING VILLAGE OF OSWEGO. But the course, leading the unfortunate to be "poor," and unable to pay heavy Attorney's bill at sight, WAS PURSECUTED IN THE SUPREME COURT, A JUDGEMENT WAS RECORDED AGAINST HIM HIS LAND SOLD UNDER THE HAMMER. AND BID IN BY MR. VAN BUREN. And thus is *HE* enabled to do business in princely style, at the expense of a "poor" Revolutionary Soldier. *Some of our neighbors can speak feelingly on this subject.* Had General Harrison possessed the fa ulty and dispositions of Mr. Van Buren, the Revolutionary soldier would not be brough against him at this period of life, but in point of wealth, splendor and high living he might have vied with his purse-proud competitor for the Presidency.

AURORA BOREALIS.—This singular phenomenon presented a most splendid appearance at Portsmouth, N. H. on the evening of the 15th inst. About twenty distinct streams of light, says the editor of the Portsmouth Journal, rising like pillars of fire from a dark cloud, in the horizon, stretched upward to an immense height. In a little time their appearance changed; the pillars approached each other, and the twenty became ten of larger size—then six, and finally they all joined together, and the broad stream of light was swept through the sky as by a mighty wind presenting most gorgeous spectacle. The whole continued about an hour, when it gradually faded away.

THE CORN PLANTER.—A machine of this name, for which a patent has been obtained by HENRY BLAKE, a free man of color, in a adjoining country of Maryland, is now exhibiting in the Capitol. It is a very simple and ingenious machine, which, as moved by a horse, opens the furrow, drops (at proper intervals, and in an exact and suitable quantity) the corn, covers it, and levels the earth so as, in fact, to plant the corn as rapidly as a horse can draw a plough over the ground. The inventor thinks it will save the labor of eight men. We understand he is about to modify the machine, so to adapt it to the planting of cotton. If will accomplish (as we incline to believe it will) all which he supposes, it will prove to be an invention of great utility.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Rev. George Storrs has been sentenced to three months confinement at hard labor, in the Pittsfield (N. H.) House of Correction, for preaching abolitionism.

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, April 25, 1836.

☞ The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$6 75.

A touch of "Harrisonism!"

☞ STRONG, the Editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, has cut his exchange with the "Star!" We suppose he intends this either as a punishment for our independence in refusing to put on the Harrison collar—or for our willingness to extend the circulation of his paper, by publishing the prospectuses of the Intelligencer *six* years gratuitously!

Pennsylvania College.

☞ An examination of the Students of this Institution took place last week. We were unable to attend, but understand that the result gave general satisfaction. The next Session commences on the 2d of June next.

☞ The contest between the Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College was well attended and ably conducted, on Wednesday evening last. The exercises of the evening were as follows: Two Essays—one by S. A. MILLER, of Virginia, on "*Ambition*"—(which in consequence of Mr. Miller's sickness, was read by Mr. BAKER, of Lancaster;)—and the other by GEORGE DIEHL, of Greencastle, Pa. on "*The Change of Fortune.*" An Oration, on "*The Splendor and Decline of Rome,*" by G. ORTH, of Lebanon, Pa.; and another by C. LEPLEY, of Ohio, on the subject of "*Knowledge the principal source of Happiness.*" The following question was discussed: "*Is that state of Society in which the Arts and Sciences flourish, without the Christian Religion, more conducive to human happiness than a state of uncultivated nature?*"—JAMES R. KEISER, of Virginia, in the affirmative, and TOBIAS W. RUDISEL, of Maryland, in the negative—both of whom handled "their sides of the question" with considerable tact and talent. The exercises of the evening were much enlivened with appropriate Music.

☞ A a convention of delegates from a large number of congregations of the Lutheran Church, held in this place last week, it was resolved to Establish a Book Depository. Its location is Baltimore, and the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, the Agent.

☞ The Rev. CHARLES G. MCLEAN has accepted an invitation to deliver an address to the Students of Pennsylvania College on the 4th of July next.

The Female Academy.

☞ The Pupils of this Institution, under the superintendence of Miss REBECCA M. REYNOLDS, were examined on Thursday and Friday last. We were present during the greater part of the time, and take great pleasure in stating that *all* gave ample evidence of the industry and proficiency of both Instructress and Pupils; and greater industry and fidelity on the part of the Institution for its continuance and renewed exertions in its behalf.

The following Young Ladies, having completed the course of study in the Academy, received Diplomas—Miss MARY D. IRVIN, of Cumberland County, Pa; Miss CATHARINE C. HAMILL of Martinsburg, Va.; and Misses CATHARINE MCPHERSON, MARTHA ANN HARPER, CAROLINE FAHNESTOCK and MARTHA EMELINE MCCONAUGHY, of Gettysburg.

☞ The Summer Session will commence on the 30th of May next—when we hope there will be a great accession to the School. Parents and Guardians at a distance, may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the morals and instruction of those committed to the care of the amiable and pious Instructress. Independent of the price of tuition (which varies from $3 to $5 per quarter,) the expenses amount to, not exceed $2 per week; and a more moral or healthy place, cannot be found in any State.

☞ The following delegates have been appointed to represent Ohio in the Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the 2d of May, viz: Robert Hanna, Nahum Ward, Jacob Bosworth, Rev. D. Burgess, Saml. Walker, Rev. John Walker, Darius Lyman, Rufus Beach, Ezekiel Birdseye, J. H. Purdy, James A. Shedd, H. Potter, Almon Sortwell.

Dauphin County.

☞ We have seen, in the Whig paper, the proceedings of a meeting calling itself "Anti Masonic," at Harrisburg. They are just such as we should expect from the diluted and corrupted, mongrel Anti-Masonry of that region. The fathers of Anti Masonry—those who expended their time and talents and money to nurse it when cowards fled from its association, are no longer treated as Anti-Masons in Dauphin! Their counsel is asked, nor listened to! But the new lights—those hatched in the sunshine of our prosperity, are permitted, *by those who ought to be ashamed of the license,* to seize the reigns and drive the party whithersoever they please!

We should like to know from the Telegraph, whether the Committee *all* agreed to the incendiary resolutions reported. Could a FRNS and a MASLEDGE, tried Anti-Masons, pass them? Could they talk of treating as Achans those who would not support an *opponent* of Political Anti-Masonry? and thank JAMES TODD for *destroying* the party? Leave such things to the *Fugitives from Justice* and those Anti-Masons of Dauphin who labored so hard to *defeat the nomination* of JOSEPH RITNER, who guide the Anti-Masonry of Dauphin *pro tem.* We expected no better things from such men—from M'Clure, *Peffer* and that tribe; but we hardly expected *honest* Anti Masons to countenance them.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—The Providence Journal informs us that a drunken fellow named Ball, in a fit of intoxication, became angry with his wife, and drew a knife with which he inflicted several deep wounds upon her body, ripping open her abdomen so that her bowels immediately gushed out.—In this situation, supporting her bowels upon her hands, she ran into the street for succor. The fiend himself let it was made a cowardly attempt to cut his own throat. He has since been lodged in jail. The unfortunate woman probably will not survive.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

In drunken brawl at Montpelier, Vt. on the 2d inst. between Michael Mooney and Jeremiah Burgess, the latter received a blow from the former with a bludgeon, which caused his death the next morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of John Philip Yost, whilst engaged with another man in felling a tree, on Monday of last week, near Shippensburg in this county, met with an accident, which resulted in his death.—*Carlisle Herald.*

COLONIZATION.—The Colonization Herald published in Philadelphia, recommends to the friends of the Colonization cause throughout the State, to forward to the Legislature at its adjourned Session in May next, petitions praying for legislative assistance in accomplishing the objects of the "Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania." The Herald says, the offers made by benevolent slave-holders to liberate their bondsmen on condition that they can obtain the means requisite for their comfortable settlement in Africa, far exceed the limits of private benefaction.—*Ibid.*

MECHANICS WANTED IN NASHVILLE.—The Nashville (Ten.) Banner of the 2d inst. states that "unemployed mechanics are great in demand at present. Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Carpenters, Saddlers, Shoemakers and Printers, will find constant *employment* and good prices."

THE MURDER OF ELLEN JEWETT.—The Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday afternoon says that on that day the Grand Jury, after a patient, laborious and searching investigation, presented a true bill of indictment against Richard P. Robinson for the wilful murder of Ellen J. Jewett. The prisoner was in Court, and although looking very pallid and distressed, still seemed to retain his self-possession.

A DUEL—ALMOST.—The London Courier states that a meeting with hostile intent, has taken place between Capt. Marryatt and Mr. N. P. Willis; but the seconds prevailed on the parties to withdraw from the causes of the quarrel before they resorted to irons; where upon they explained, and then went to their respective houses, without burning gunpowder. Capt. Marryatt on the contrary conducted himself throughout the transaction in the handsomest manner.

The Lycoming Free Press states that considerable damage has been done to the West branch canal, by the high water, and particularly to the piers of the aqueduct over Pine Creek, which will have to be rebuilt.

ERIE WIDE AWAKE.—The citizens of Erie seem secure able to contain their joy at the prosperity secured to them by the wisdom of the present Administration. The last Gazette states that on the news reaching there of the passage of the bill establishing the Erie and Beaver Canal, "a salute of ONE HUNDRED GUNS was fired in celebration of the event." The citizens of Erie have labored long to secure the prospects of remunerative prosperity that they are now blessed with through a wise and salutary change of men and measures, and we rejoice that they have been successful.

THE PROVIDENCE BANK ROBBERY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday last says: "The vault of the Merchants' Bank at Providence was feloniously entered between Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of bills on the several banks of Rhode Island and elsewhere, and checks to the amount of $138,208,48, besides $10,737,63 in gold specie. A reward of $10,000 is offered for the recovery of all the money, and a proportionate sum for any part thereof. No trace of the bold burglars had at the last advices been obtained."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M.

☞ The Rev. Mr. ROND will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening and Sunday morning next.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rothrauff, Mr. GEORGE HILEY, of Berlin, to Miss AMELIA DAVIS, of Abbottstown.

DIED.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH MARSHALL, wife of Mr. Marshall, of Berwick, aged 43 years.

On the 8th, at the Poorhouse, SARAH, daughter of DEGROOT, aged about 18 years.

On the 12th, Mrs. MARIA B. FREY, of Monntjoy, in her 79th year.

REMOVAL.

DANIEL M. SMYSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office two doors North of the tavern of Mr. John Barrett, (formerly Ziegler's) in South Baltimore Street—and three doors North of Middle Street.

The Law partnership between T. Stevens, Esq. and D. M. Smyser will continue as heretofore, business in the criminal courts excepted.

April 25, 1836. tf-4

PUBLIC SALE.

BEING about to remove from Gettysburg, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Thursday the 5th of May next,* A VARIETY OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

FREDERICK RUTHRAUFF.

April 25, 1836. ts-4

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and others concerned that the Administration Accounts of the deceased persons herein mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, *on Tuesday the 3d day of May next.*

The Account of Henry Spalding, Administrator of John Kuhn, deceased

The Account of Samuel Little, Administrator of Nicholas Jacoby, dec'd.

The Account of Isaac Wierman, Administrator Debonis Non of Jacob Weidaw, deceased.

The Account of Joseph Topper, Administrator of Anthony Topper, dec'd.

The Account of Peter Miller, Administrator of Nicholas Miller, dec'd.

The Account of Barnet Hildebrand and Jeremiah Latshaw, Administrators of John Hildebrand, jr. dec'd.

The Account of Andrew Heintzelman, Administrator debonis non of Isaiah White, deceased.

The Account of John Marshall, Administrator of Mary Conrad, dec'd.

The Account of Jacob Herriter, jr. Administrator of Philip Rahn, dec'd.

The Account of John Kerr, Administrator of Isaiah White, dec'd.

The Account of William Slaybaugh, one of the Executors of Peter Slaybaugh, dec'd.

The Account of Joseph Topper and Joseph Fink, Executors of Andrew Fink, dec'd.

The Account of George Guinn, Executor of David Horner, dec'd.

The Account of John B. M'Pherson, Administrator of Miles Sweeney, dec'd.

The Account of James Bell, jr. Administrator of Rosanna Buckmaster, dec'd.

The Account of John O'Neill, Administrator of Wm. Toland, dec'd.

The Account of Joseph Sneeringer, Esq. and Andrew Kerigan, Executors of Patrick Dunn, dec'd.

The Account of James A. Thompson, one of the Executors of James D Sweeney, dec'd.

The Account of James Barr, Executor of Catharine Leckey, dec'd.

The Account of Moses M'Clean, Executor of Mary Leckey, dec'd.

The Account of John Sander, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Margaret Miller, deceased.

The Account of John Heiges, Administrator of Jacob Heiges, dec'd.

The Account of Ephraim Swope, Executor of Solomon Stonesifer, dec'd.

The Account of David Horner, Administrator of Robert Horner, deceased.

The Account of Samuel Kennedy, Administrator of Adam Moses, dec'd.

ALSO,

The Guardian Account of Joseph Sneeringer, jr. Guardian of Juliana Fink, minor child of Conrad Fink, deceased.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1836. } tc-4

LITTELL'S MUSEUM.

Contents of April Number.

PLATE—Robert Macnish, Esquire.

Account of the Rev. John Flamsteed.

The Pirate to Captain Marryatt, (concluded)

Recollections of Sir Walter Scott, "The Sear and Yellow Leaf."

Snarleyow; or the Dog Fiend, by Capt. Marryatt.

The Baronet.

Little Fanny Bethel.

Dramas, by Joanna Baillie.

The Huguenot Captain.

The Feuds.

Random Recollections of the House of Commons.

Snarleyow, or the Dog Fiend, (continued.)

The Huguenot Captain, (continued.)

Fanny Fitzfield.

Bishop White.

Robert Machsh, (with a portrait.)

Bishop Chase in England.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers* will parade for drill and inspection in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Saturday the 7th of May next,* precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. By Order,

A. T. TAUGHENBAUGH, *Adj't.*

April 25, 1836 tp-4

GETTYSBURG GUARDS,

ATTENTION!

PARADE in front of the College, *on Monday the 2d of May next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Summer Uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JOHN ZIEGLER, O. S.

April 25, 1836 tp-4

ROBERT F. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in York Street, next door to the Public Office, in the room lately occupied by John L. Fuller, Esq.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1836. 3m-3

Wrightsville & Gettysburg RAIL ROAD.

THE Commissioners named in the Act of Incorporation of this Company are requested to meet in Gettysburg, *on Thursday the 26th inst.* to take measures for the commencement of operations in said work.

The Commissioners are,

Thomas C. Miller, James A. Thompson, Thaddeus Stevens, James Wilson, William M'Clellan, Thomas J. Wilson & Edward F. Macfarlane John B. M'Pherson, Samuel Fahnestock, James M'Sherry, David Middleoff, George Hinrs, George Ickes, Jacob Gerl, William Hankey and Jacob Miller, Abraham Picking, George I. Fasse, R. M. Henderson, Jacob Dallone and William Albright, of Adams County

L. H Skinner, Henry Wirt, John Kauffelt and Henry Fahney, of York County;

William Wright and William C M'Pherson, of Lancaster County:

William D. Lewis, Jacob R. Burden, John Gest and J. B. Mitchell, of Philadelphia

Samuel M'Clellan, Jacob Albert and James H. Miller, of Baltimore.

April 18 1836. tm-3

Millinery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her former customers, and the public generally, that she has re commenced the above business at her residence, (at the house of Mrs. Warner,) opposite the Post Office, where she will at all times be pleased to wait on

Make and Repair Bonnets

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER, having made arrangements to receive the LATEST FASHIONS from Philadelphia regularly.

S. SCHREINER.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1836. tf-2

TEMPERANCE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Petersburg (Y. S.) Temperance Society, will be held in the Academy, *on the 2d Monday of May next,* at early candle light.

CHAS. KETTLEWELL, Sec'ry.

April 18, 1836. tm-3

Brigade Orders!

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade of the 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:

IN COMPANIES,

On Monday the 2d day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers shall direct.

In Battalions, as follows, viz:

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, *on Monday the 9th:* the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 10th:* the 3d do. of do. on the 89th Regiment, *on Wednesday the 11th:* the 2d do. of do. *on Thursday the 12th.*—The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, *on Friday the 13th:* the 2d do. of do. *on Saturday the 14th day of May next,* unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental trainings instead thereof

Those Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments may attach themselves to other Battalion most convenient for inspection.

The American Union Battalion of Volunteers will parade on *Saturday the 7th of May,* for Inspection.

The Independent Battalion of York and Adams counties will parade for inspection at whatever time and place within the year and Brigade, that the Commanding officer may direct.

The Staff will meet in Gettysburg, on Monday the 13th of June next: For Volunteers, on Monday the 7th of November next.

DAVID SCOTT,

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div. Pa. Militia.

April 18, 1836. tp-5

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 90th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for Drill and Inspection, at the following named places—viz:

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Mr. Harvey Hammond, in the borough of Lewisberry, York county, *on Monday the 9th of May next;* and

The second Battalion, in the town of Petersburg, York Springs, Adams county, *on Tuesday the 10th of May next.*

JOHN WOLFORD,

Colonel of the 90th Regiment, Pa. Militia.

April 18, 1836. tp-2

GARDEN SEEDS,

Early York Cabbage Red	do.
White Onion	Early Horn do.
Yellow Onion	Cabbage Head Lettuce
Long Green Cucumber	Early Curled Head do.
Early Washington or Speckled	do.
True May Peas	Double Peppergrass
Squash Seed	Long White Parsnip
Early Turnip Beet	Guernsey do.
Sugar do.	Squash Pepper
Blood do.	Radish Seed
Orange Carrot	Onion do. &c. &c.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

February 29, 1836. tf-29

LIBERTY RIFLEMEN,

ATTENTION!

YOU will parade on the Commons, *on Monday the 2d of May next,* precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—and *on Saturday the 7th,* in Gettysburg, same hour, in full Uniform By order,

WM. TOPPER, O. S.

April 25, 1836. tp-4

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, (Under the Museum.)

Where have been sold Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!! in Dollars Millions of Millions!

BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons than out the Union who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from ONE to TEN DOLLARS, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (Post Paid) or otherwise enclosing CASH or PRIZE TICKETS, which will be thankfully received and executed by return